

THE Daily Mirror.

J. BURGESSBusiness Manager
A. C. HOLLANDEditor
F. M. ARMSTRONG. City Editor

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

This paper receives the Scripps-McRae Telegraphic News Service and Market Reports.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Single Copy 2c
For Week by Carrier 10c
By Mail, per year \$4.00
Semi-Weekly Mirror, per year \$1.00

Both Phones No. 9

WEATHER—Snow and colder in northern part and snow and colder in southern portion tonight with a cold wave. Thursday snow and colder in southern portion.

The progress which is being made in the Thaw trial indicates that the prisoner has a long time to live, even though he will be condemned to death in the end.

The house at Washington has declared in favor of a continuation of the free distribution of seeds by the government. An envelope of seeds is as essential to a congressman as an engraved card to a lady who is out calling.

Governor Harris has decided that if it is the wish of Ohio republicans that he shall lead them, he will fasten onto the halter strap. It is now up to Dick, Foraker, Cox and the others to decide whether they will throw him down or alter their plans and allow him to make the race.

After all it is really no pity for President Roosevelt that he is being hounded so by Senator Foraker. The president indorsed the work which Foraker and all of the other republicans in congress were doing and asked the people to return them so they could continue the same policy.

It is really too bad for the country that Roosevelt cannot be permitted to carry out his ideas of reforms, but so far as the president is concerned he should take the pill which he rolled for himself without making a wry face.

It appears that there are people in Marion who are only half civilized. The Mirror cites an incident during the appearance of Bertha Kalich, the Jewish actress, at the Grand Opera house in that city. During a pathetic period of the play "when the eyes of nearly every person in the house were moistened with tears, some degenerate gallery god had the ill manners to raise a disturbance by laughing aloud and emitting a groan. The attention of the audience was at once attracted from the play and it was impossible to get back into the spirit of the play." When it comes to Bertha Kalich plays, Marion is out of the running. Give 'em a minstrel show or an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" over there and you present something which they can appreciate.—Gallon Leader.

And the Erie and Big Four will each run a special train from Galion, returning after the show.

TIME FOR THE PEOPLE'S INNING.

It begins to look as though the best thing the people of Ohio can do, both as a matter of a progressive policy and in self defense, is to arrange to send a democrat to the United States senate to supplant Joseph B. Foraker.

The senior Senator's latest escapade, when he and President Roosevelt were guests of the Gridiron club Saturday evening, pretty thoroughly convinces the people

QUALITY and QUANTITY

Two things hard to combine in one article, but we give them both in a special cloth finish correspondence pound paper 96 sheets to the pound—35 cents. Envelopes to match.

C. G. Wiant
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
The Home of Post Cards

that he is going to miss no opportunity to embarrass the president. If he cannot win his fight in the senate he is determined to continue the fight into every quarter where he can drive a nail home against the nation's chief executive.

This attitude of hostility is not a new one for Foraker. Ever since he came into prominence, politically, Foraker has been a fire eater. He has always been opposed to every new move which has come to the front with any project which is a little out of the ordinary. He has in the mean time lined up with the corporations and against the people. Instead of representing the people of Ohio in the United States, he has been representing only Joseph Benson Foraker.

In his defense of his action, before the Dayton convention last summer, Foraker threw down the bars and invited the people to retire him. He said to the convention that he proposed to pursue in the future the same course which he has in the past and that if the people of Ohio do not like it they can give some other person the job. An United States senator will be elected at the next session of the legislature and it is a calamity that the voters cannot be given the opportunity to vote for members of the legislature with the election of Senator Foraker as one of the issues. It is hardly probable that the plan of electing United States senators by direct vote could possibly be adopted before the time for the election of Foraker's successor, but if it could be accomplished, there would be much rejoicing upon the part of republicans and democrats, prohibitionists and members of all other parties who have been aching for a chance to show the senior senator what they think of him and his manner of running things at Washington.

It may be impossible to secure the election of a democrat to succeed Foraker, and if it be, then a republican or a prohibitionist, almost "any old thing" will do. The people of the state are good and tired of the senior senator. He has been an eyesore to Ohioans long enough. He has been used for a football by the other members of the senate for the past several sessions. He has represented not Ohio, but the corporations which the president and some Ohio officials have sought to overthrow. Ohio needs some statesmen in the senate, she has been represented there long enough by the head of the Ohio machine and the corporation senator and it is time the people were given a show.

Drift of Comment

The Senate has occupied considerable time in passing upon the right of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to sit in that body. Thus far in the argument against Mr. Smoots being seated, the question of polygamy has not been raised as it is generally understood that Mr. Smoot is not a polygamist. The whole charge against him has been that he considers his allegiance to the Mormon Church more sacred than his allegiance to his country first, last, and all the time can well receive an airing in the Senate. Mr. Platt, of the Express Company trust; Mr. Depew, of the Vanderbilt interests; Mr. Crane, of the paper trust; Mr. Knox, of the railroad trust; Mr. Du Pont, of the powder trust; Mr. Proctor, the marble Senator; Mr. Guggenheim, of the smelter trust, who brazenly admits he bought his seat; Mr. Dryden, of the insurance trust; Mr. Keane, of the gas and water trust, and Mr. Aldrich, of "the system," and many others too numerous to mention, can well afford to sit up and take notice. It will become them to lecture Smoot on a Senator's primary obligation to his country, for at least Reed Smoot admits a superior allegiance to the gods of the Mormon, rather than to the god of Mammon. The Republicans have gained many Senators from the Northern States in recent years, but in almost every case, they have been in one way or another closely associated with trusts and monopolies. The fact that all these men were elected by the same party, and enjoy the friendship and political support of the present administration, compels one to stop and think. There is a widespread feeling that the Senatorial elections which have largely increased the trust representation in the United States are likely to result in destruction of the party responsible for them at the next election.

EXPATRIATION BILL.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

The House passed the Perkins expatriation bill, whereby naturalized American citizens after residing abroad five years shall be presumed to have lost their American citizenship. The American who is willing to spend his life in a foreign country because he prefers to live there will not regret the loss of his citizenship here. The American who is compelled for reasons of business or of health to remain away from his own country ought not to be disciplined for that which he cannot control.

It would be more to the purpose if State governments, as for example that of the State of New York, would take steps to determine how heavy a tribute is being sent to nonresident landlords and attempt to take for their own people a larger share of the common wealth through the lawful exercise of the taxing power.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS. The House passed the Senate bill prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions in Congressional and Presidential elections.

The constitutional lawyers and the States' rights people in Congress equally agreed that it was impossible for the Federal government to prohibit the purchase of State legislatures to vote for any candidate in the United States Senate. Thus far there seems to be no remedy in sight against the Guggenheims, the Du Ponts, the Keans, and other corporations beneficiaries at the command of Congress, except a straight constitutional amendment, making Senators to be elected by the direct vote of the people.

INCREASING CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

The Senate concurred with the House in increasing the salaries of cabinet officers, the Speaker of the House and the Vice President from \$8,000 to \$12,000, and members of the House and Senate from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

It may be admitted that \$5,000 a year is 90 per cent of the people of the United States, the big income. Only the other day official statistics were given out at Washington, showing the average income of the people of the United States to be somewhat under \$75 a year, while among agriculture laborers it was under \$400 a year.

But, the fact of the matter is that a Congressman or a Senator has to live reasonably well, he must entertain his constituents who come to town, must travel a good deal, and now the Congressional pass is gone. He cannot live in Washington on

constitutionality of the President's action. Both found numerous supporters among their Republican colleagues. But when it came to the sticking point, they and their colleagues backed down, and placing party harmony above the settlement of this vital question, eliminated the only issue in the debate worthy of statesmanlike consideration. This rush of Republican Senators to save their faces matches well the dexterity of the colored troops that shot up Brownsville and got back into line in time to answer the roll call. Even the President backed down. He first declared he would veto and fight to the highest court any Congressional measure giving the discharged troops the right to reenlist in the government service, but later admitted this would be an excessive use of his authority. He said he would insist upon the complete vindication of his course contained in the Blackburn amendment, which clearly affirmed his constitutional authority to act as he did, but he did not insist. He said he would make the Brownsville issue the test of strength between himself and Congress on the whole policy of his administration, but he did not do so.

The whole controversy, in fact, was about to languish and die after the first week's debate, when, by a show of his characteristic combative ness, the President gave it a lease of life for two weeks longer. Thus three weeks of a short session, lasting in all only seven weeks, were consumed in debate, while many important measures were clamoring for attention; all of which leads one to believe that there was a great deal more in the Brownsville controversy than the Brownsville riot. Besides a clear piece of playing politics of a brand so conspicuous that a blind man could see it of a dark night in a back alleyway, there is the added suspicion that the Senate killed time so as not to take up questions of general public importance, and that even the President, like Barbus, was "willin'" because he preferred to bear the ill he had than fly to those he knew not of.

THE TARIFF AND THE SUBSIDY. The Brownsville controversy was not the only dying thing in Congress the President revived. The ship-subsidy bill was practically buried in the House Committee on Merchant Marine when the President resurrected it. And he must assume the full responsibility for this measure.

It is well to consider the significance of this novel extension of the protective principle at a time when there appears to be a widespread belief that the tariff has reached the limit of its usefulness. We have imposed a prohibitive tariff upon materials used in ship construction so that our millionaires may have a high-priced monopoly at home while with low prices, they undersell their competitors abroad. Thus we have prevented the building of ships by our independent merchants on such terms as would enable to compete with the less costly foreign built vessels. We even have forbidden our merchant from buying the cheaper article abroad, because under our navigation laws such a vessel cannot claim the protection of our flag or engage in our coastwise trade.

We have, moreover, restricted our trade by tariffs intended to prevent foreigners selling to us, and we have even barred from our markets the commodities our own colonial subjects have to sell. These are the real and the admitted reasons why we have no merchant marine. But the remedy, unfortunately, is not to heed the diagnosis. The trusts want the profits now reaped by the foreigner who controls our ocean transportation. They could do this by lowering the tariff, but that might menace their monopoly at home.

Consequently, the only way for the trusts to get what they want, without giving up what they have already, is to get the government to grant them subsidies that will make good the difference in price between home-made and foreign vessels, which our trust-creating tariff has caused. So long as our protective system hurts the general public, "all's well in the world," but the moment it pinches a protected interest, the people's money to the extent of \$3,700,000 must be given away in the form of a ship subsidy, and this so that the trusts may get back what they lose on their own tariff policy. Talk about having your cake and eating it! The same selfish interests that have maintained our high tariff are behind this ship subsidy scheme. We are now tangled up in the meshes of the stand pat protection policy, and instead of getting out, are going to tangle ourselves up still more.

But who are the beneficiaries of this public philanthropy? In his report Chairman Grosvenor declared that the measure is not a general ship subsidy bill. It does not give a dollar to cargo vessels of the tramp type, etc. Of course not! These struggling little independent lines are forgotten. It is a special ship subsidy bill for the benefit of the Harriman and Hill lines to Japan, the Spreckels line to Australia, and the Pacific Mail, just seven steamship lines, which are already established and have been running successfully for years with out a subsidy. Of course, poor Jim Hill, who originally said he wanted no governmental aid, and poor Harriman, and poor Spreckels need a

lift. And, of course, we must have a grand merchant marine.

One might say much about a government of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, but it is more interesting to draw attention to a President who in one breath would limit swollen fortunes and in the next commits himself to a project which, if it does anything, develops more swollen fortunes. That the President should thus inconsistently use his great influence to embark the country on a new venture in state-aided industry, in order to avert the dire necessity of revising the tariff in conformity with the natural laws of trade, is indeed strange. But if we must subsidize the multimillionaires, why not state aid to our overburdened railroads, who have proven themselves unequal to the task of carrying our internal commerce, much to the detriment and disgust of the whole nation.—Willis J. Abbot.

Manzan Pile Remedy put up in convenient collapsible tubes with nozzle attachment so that the remedy may be applied at the very seat of the trouble, thus relieving almost instantly bleeding, itching or protruding piles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Sold by Flocken's Drug Store.

SENATORS CLASSIFIED

The Boston Herald Places Ohio's Senators in "Railroad Senator" Class.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.—The Boston Herald yesterday published the four column article, analyzing in detail the records of the United States senators and giving in tabulated form their supposed corporate, commercial and other affiliations with vested interests. A separate table also gives a list of the so-called "railroad senators," numbering 46. The following are included: Block, Ohio, lawyer, corporations railroads.

Foraker, Ohio, lawyer, corporation lawyer.

E. H. Harriman is credited with having six senators, J. J. Hill, six, and the Vanderbilts at least one, with two at least for Standard Oil, Aldrich and Welmore, both of Rhode Island, besides those designated as having corporate leanings who might be considered available.

Sold by Flocken's Drug Store.

SENATE BOOSTS THE AP. PROPRIATION FOR POOR LO.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Indian appropriation bill, as reported to the senate today, carries a total of \$14,334,245, an increase of more than \$6,000,000 over the bill as passed by the house, also removing the restrictions on leasing or encumbering Indian lands.

Pine Salve Carbolic acts like a poultice; highly antiseptic, extensive, by used for Eczema, for chapped hands and lips, cuts, burns.

Sold by Flocken's Drug Store.

CREDIT

Nearly every line of goods now has some broken assortment and these we will not carry over.

SKIRTS

About 50 that sold from \$5 to \$7.50, now \$3.49.

CLOAKS & SUITS

Some of the grandest bargains you ever saw; simply a question of size. If your size is here we will save you money under any store prices.

MILLINERY

Your choice of hats worth up to \$10, now....\$2.98. Hats worth up to \$5.00, now.....\$1.98. YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

Marion Clothing & Cloak Co.

Three More Days

and the Great Reduction Sale will be over. Read what your money can buy.

22 lbs. Best Lt. Brown Sugar \$1.00
25 lbs. H. & E. Gran. Sugar 1.28
10 lbs. York State B.W. Flour 29c
Large Sack White Rose Flour 98c
Large Sack Elec. Light Flour 1.08
Large Sack Crystal Pat. Flour 1.15

The prices of all other Groceries will be gladly turned on inquiry.

CONSUMERS WHOLESALE GROCERY

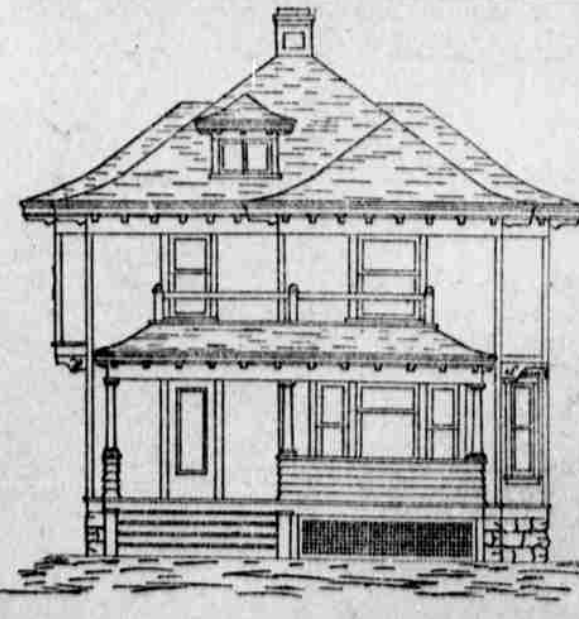
Phones—Citizen 1174. Bell 317 Y. Y. M. C. A. Building.

We Have

A lot of odds and ends in Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleums that we are going to dispose of at remnant prices. Carpet will sell as low as 19c a yard. Oil Cloth as low as 17½c a yard. Linoleum as low as 35c a yard.

McClain's

Going to Build?



Let us plan your new home. Estimates given and work guaranteed. Will save you money and worry

South Side Building & Supply Co.

Contractors & Builders. Court Street. COUNTY PHONE 1521.



MRS. BELLAMY STORER.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, who has attracted much attention by her controversy with President Roosevelt over the retirement of her husband as ambassador to Austria, is a woman of great activities. Many years ago she created the famous Rockwood pottery. She is a skillful china decorator and bronze worker. Mrs. Storer belongs to the wealthy Longworth family of Cincinnati and is an aunt of the president's son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth. Her first husband was George Ward Nichols, an artist. Mrs. Storer became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith some years ago and has been zealous in church work.